FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 17, 1846. [NO. 1502.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance: $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS' *Steam Boat Company.*

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods shipped, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be landed at the river at a considerable saving of drayage or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this Line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight alone is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW DOWN, any and every concession made to the shipping interest by any other Company on the Cape Fear river.

The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they will be charged alike for them as for Merchants of [illegible].

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will publish 3 times, and send bill to this office.

JUST RECEIVED.

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR.
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar.
2 cases Canton Preserved Ginger.
1 chest fine Hyson Tea.
1 cask Port Wine.
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.
Also, an assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols.
For Sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

HOUSE AND LOT at Auction.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, at the Town House, on the 18th day of March, my Dwelling House and Lot on Winslow street, with good out houses, kitchen, smoke house, &c., now occupied by A. J. Woodward. Any person wishing to examine the property, can do so by applying to the subscriber.

ZED. BURROUGHS.
March 6. 1tf

Baltimore and Wilmington PACKETS.

REGULAR LINE.

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," French, master, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

WILLIAM MASON, 88 Spear's wharf, Baltimore, or to
BROWN & DeROSSET,
Agents in Wilmington.
March 5, 1846. 1-5w

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It borders the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.
March 10. 1-tf

NOTICE.

COL. George D. Boggan is my constituted Agent to attend to all unsettled business which I may leave in Anson.

T. WADDILL.
Wadesborough, March 10, 1846. 1-4w

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 12 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price*. The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

*No. 12 **Market** Street, Philadelphia.*
March 6, 1846. 1-3m

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber, on Saturday night the 7th inst., my Negro man BEN, aged about 30 years, tall and rather spare made, in color between a dark mulatto and negro. I suppose he is either lurking about in this vicinity, or has gone to BLADEN, as he has two children belonging to the estate of the late John Melvin, Esq. Any person who will return him to me, shall be liberally rewarded.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 10 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 10 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

ANOTHER PROOF.

Mr. Mason.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC which I obtained from you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. For nearly a year previous to using the Tonic, my hair had been falling out, and had become very thin and weak—and for about six months I was very much afflicted with Scalded Head, the sores covering almost the entire head; after using the Tonic for about two months, my head was completely cured, and my hair fully restored, and is now growing finely. Respectfully your's, &c.

SAMUEL W. VAN FLEET.
Somerville, January 24, 1844.

WHOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.—To Parents: *Jayne's Expectorant* is without exception the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Whooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease—shortens its duration more than one half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea-spoonful will certainly cure CROUP in infants and young children, in half an hour and an hour. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually by always keeping it on hand, ready for any emergency.

For sale by SAML J. HINSDALE.
March 10, 1846. 1-3w.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

McALLISTER'S Ointment, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Gray's Ointment, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Moffatt's Bitters, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
March 9. 1-tf

LOST,

ABOUT the 20th of January, 1846, a large Calfskin POCKET BOOK, in which there were the following Notes, viz:—

One note on John D. Watkins, for $155, given in Sept. 1844, due the 1st of January, 1845.

One note on William J. Cox, for $50, given in January 1845, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on William Knotts, for $46 93, given in January 1846, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on John M. Smith and Vincent Parsons, Jr., for $14 22, given some time last Fall, due the 1st of January, 1846; subject to a credit of $5, some time in January 1846.

One note on Benjamin Jernigan, for $7 02, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on William E. Spencer, for $21 70, due some time in the year 1845.

One note on George Jernigan, for about $10, due some time last Fall.

One note on Albert Stretor, for $18, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Dwight Hays, for $25, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Alex. C. Ingram, for $11 69, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Reuben Henry, for 8 or 9 dollars, due some time in 1844 or '45.

One due bill on Reuben Henry, for $1 62½ due the 1st of January, 1845.

One note on Calvin Waddill, for $8 74, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on George M. Mendenhall, for $5 88, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One small note on Eli Lilès, Jr., amount not recollected.

One small note on Angus M. Livingston, amount not recollected.

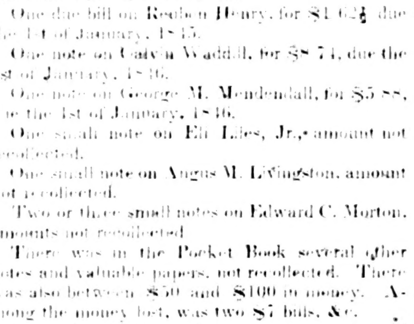
Two or three small notes on Edward C. Morton, amounts not recollected.

There was in the Pocket Book several other notes and valuable papers, not recollected. There was also between $50 and $100 in money. Among the money lost, was two $7 bills, &c.

I will give $30 reward to any person who will return the Pocket Book, with all its contents, to me, at Sandy Point, Anson county, N. C.; or I will give $20 to any person who will deliver the notes and papers without the money.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above notes, &c. &c.

CALVIN C. COX.
Anson County, Feb'y 26, 1846. 1-4w



NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

GREENSBOROUGH Female College.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15th, 1846.

Faculty:

Rev. SOLOMON LEA, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, Chaplain, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Miss PHEBE JUDSON, Assistant Governess; and Preceptress of Natural Science.

Mrs. SOPHIA LEA, Preceptress of Modern Languages and Principal of the Music Department.

—————, Assistant Teacher of Music.

Mrs. BLAKE, Governess.

The Expenses for Board, including washing, fuel, candles, &c., and Tuition for full Collegiate course, with Music, French, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, for a session of 5 months, will not exceed $100.

Board and Tuition for full Collegiate course without Music, &c. for a session of 5 months, $70.

Board and Tuition per session in Preparatory School, from $62 to $65.

Text Books and Stationary will be furnished at the College as may be required.

The Trustees having made arrangements for commencing the exercises of this Institution entirely to their own satisfaction, deem this notice sufficient to inspire public confidence. The domestic economy of the Institution will be such as to ensure comfort and safety, and exert a healthful influence, as well physical as moral.

The Pupils will be required to board in the College, except those whose parents or guardians reside in the village or its immediate vicinity.

Board and Tuition for the session in advance.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't of the Board of Trustees.
S. S. BRYANT, Sec'ry.

N. B. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of 60 pupils at the opening of the session. Application for admission or further information before the 15th of April, may be made by letter or otherwise to Rev. Solomon Lea, A. M. Leasburg, N. C., Rev. Bennett T. Blake, Raleigh, or Rev. S. S. Bryant, secretary of the Board, Greensborough.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w-tf4mt1My

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, 10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 93tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the morning of the 24th inst., my negro man JAMES, commonly called James Bowman, Jr.; by trade a Cabinet Maker. Said fellow is very dark mulatto, 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very likely, stout and well made, with a stiff beard. No particular mark recollected, except that one of the fingers of his left hand has recently been very sore, and a very peculiar expression of his eyes. He has a blue Broadcloth Frock Coat, with fine buttons; blue satinet pants, and figured Marseilles vest; a gray satinet coat, with pockets outside, and metal buttons; a brown Camlet Cloak with green lining, a black fur Hat, and many other old clothes.

I will give a reward of $25 to any person apprehending and securing said fellow, if taken up in this State, and $50 if taken up and secured any where without the State. Said fellow is very cunning and plausible, can read and write, and may have provided himself with a forged pass or free papers. All Agents for the Rail Roads and Stages, leading North, are requested to keep a sharp look out; to prevent, if possible, his escape in that direction.

JOHN W. BAKER.
March 3, 1846. 1500.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labour.

Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one, than to give *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure *Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup,* and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 3, 1845. 1500-3w.

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$60,000!!!

In 6 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars each.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 11 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday March 21, 1846.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!

$3,500, $2,340, 25 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Dito	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 12 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 28, 1846.

PRIZES.

$25,000, 10,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

12 DRAWN BALLOTS OUT OF 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-dpd

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

LOBELIA, African Cayenne Pepper, Composition Powders, Nervine, Slippery Elm, Jamaica Ginger, Extract Dandelion, Powdered Bayberry, Number Six, &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 21. 99tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING sold the House and Lot where he has for some time past taught a School, hereby gives notice that he expects to close his connection with the School on the 18th of March. The School, however, will be continued under the joint care of Rev. John J. Brantly and Mr. Jesse P. Smith. From a long and intimate acquaintance with one of these gentlemen, both as a scholar and teacher, and from the general reputation of the other, it is believed that the School will be such as in every department of study usually found in such Schools, the instruction will be thorough and satisfactory to the patrons.

S. COLTON.
Feb'y 7. 97tf

LADIES' FAIR.

THE Members of the Sewing Society of Marion Village will hold a FAIR, at the Academy, on Tuesday Evening the 24th of March, where a numerous variety of beautiful Fancy Articles, and Refreshments of every description, will be offered for sale. The Express Mail will also be received at the Post Office, where none will be disappointed. The pubuc are respectfully invited to attend. Doors opened at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon. Admittance 25 cts.; Children half price.

Feb'y 24. 1500tf

HOVEY'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY,

(Of which the largest berries are from five to six inches in circumference, and their quality not surpassed. See Magazine of Horticulture, and Agricultural papers generally.)

For sale by PELETUS PHILLIPS, Middletown Point, N. J.

THE plants ordered by agents will be forwarded with the utmost punctuality at such times as to reach their destination on the 1st, 15th and 30th of March and April. Purchasers, therefore, by giving the agents their orders seasonably, with reference to the above dates, can be ready to receive their plants immediately on their arrival, while fresh and in good order.

A sheet containing particular directions for the cultivation of this and other varieties of the Strawberry, (chiefly extracts from the Magazine of Horticulture, published at Boston,) is furnished gratuitously with the plants sold. Price of Plants, $1 50 per hundred.

E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, will receive orders for these Plants, of which he expects a supply in a few weeks.

March 1, 1846.

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown,	James Reyburn,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norre,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Saurez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Cryder,
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Center,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards,	Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Joshua Bryan and wife Elizabeth, *vs.* Jno. Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, James Bryan, Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, Wm. G. Bryan and Andrew J. Bryan.

Petition for Partition of Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, Defendants in this case, do not reside within this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in May next, and answer the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

[99] H. H. ROBINSON, C. C. C.

Real Estate for Sale.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 18th day of March next, without reserve, the following Property:—

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, adjoining D. Mitchell, North side Hay st.

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, the former residence of D. A. Ray.

The vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets.

Also, the Store now occupied by Cook & Hodges.

The Brick House now occupied by Hall & Hall, in which are four tenements of 20 feet front each.

One House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of Duncan McColl.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to examine the property, as the sale will be positive.

HALL & JOHNSON.
BENJ'N RUSH.
Feb'y 2, 1846. 96tf

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THOUGH the Subscribers have been led to unite for the purpose of continuing this School, from the belief that their own interests will be more advanced by such an arrangement, they have also thought that it will better serve the interests of all who may choose to patronise the School, and be more generally advantageous to the public.

It is the earnest desire of the Subscribers to sustain the present reputation of the School; and to accomplish this object, nothing will be left undone by them that attention and diligence and perseverence can do.

They will take care to maintain a firm and proper discipline, and will exert themselves to make their School a worthy successor of the present one.

The Mathematical department will be conducted by Mr. Smith, the Classical by Mr. Brantly, and due attention be paid by both to the English branch of study.

The School will open on the 20th March next.

JESSE P. SMITH.
JOHN J. BRANTLY.
Feb'y 7. 97tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; do. Crock of Gold, 50; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 90; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 10; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
February 2.

STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP.

A brief notice to the Distressed.

IT has long been a desideratum with mankind, to obtain such remedial agents as are requisite to the elimination of the ills incident to the animal economy, at a rate somewhat proportioned to their actual or specific worth; and also to procure the attention of the physician for a moderate and reasonable compensation. But this, indeed, is rarely done,—the practitioner often reaping a large profit from the misfortunes of others, and that, too, at little cost, and less labor; whilst the unfortunate patient loses, not only his ability to prosecute his avocation, his time, his physical energy, and the happiness consequent upon such energy, but frequently the means of defraying the enormous expenses incurred by the usurous charges of the physician. It is frequently astonishing to observe the very striking want of success in the practice of those whom we regard as skilful physicians; and that, too, in the most simple forms of disease. Intermittent Fever affords a very forcible example of this, as they often permit it to continue for months, nay, even years, to afflict their patients, and then leave them, a prey to frequent relapses, liver complaints, debility, atrophy, etc. Their constitutions dilapidated by the use of poisonous drugs,—such as calomel, arsenic, zinc, &c.—and not unfrequently in utter destitution and hopelessness.

Having myself been engaged in the practice of physic for some time, and observing the exceeding inutility of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of Ague cases, and the very considerable expense it frequently involved, I was induced to make an effort to prepare a remedy which should at once be more safe, certain, and infinitely CHEAPER.

And I now offer the product of my labor and researches to the public, by placing within the reach of every one, the means of relief, for ONE DOLLAR. This Sirup is not unpalatable, and is altogether innoxious, and cannot by any possible contingency produce any one of the unpleasant consequences enumerated above; and in no single instance, out of the numerous cases that have been treated with it, have I known it to fail, when a proper, perfect, and thorough trial had been given it. I could adduce, as an evidence of its efficacy, numerous well authenticated certificates from those who have experienced the benefits of this Composition; but shall rest its merits with those who may deem it worthy of a trial:—and by no bombastic eulogy, or hyperbolical and glowing panegyric, attempt to push it into an unripe popularity, and thus cull the precocious fruit of fraud and deception! and impose upon the credulity of a too credulous public; but shall only say to those laboring under this disease, take it and be healed!

Rockingham, N. C. 97-6w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mullatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.
December 13, 1845. 97-3mo.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10. 97tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, *vs.* John Bird.
Justice's Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
100 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

R. L. Ledbetter and Robert Steele, Ex'rs of John Steele, dec'd, *vs.* same.
Justices' Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
50 acres on the waters of Rocky Creek.

Lockey Simmons *vs.* same.
Justice's Judgment and Constable's Levy on Land.
200 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bird, the Defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levies was served on him before he left the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the Levies aforesaid, so that he may appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and shew cause why said Land shall not be sold, otherwise the same will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday in January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
Pr. adv $4 00.] 97-6w

NEW BOOKS.

NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Harper's New Miscellany, containing Denby's Philosophy of Mystery, Holmes's Life of Mozart, Dick's Practical Astronomer, 1 vol. each, and Life of Com. Paul Jones, 2 vols. at 50 cents a vol.

Kernock, by Eugene Sue, 13 cents; Swift's Tale of a Tub, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition, 25; Shaw's Architect, 5 50; and a variety of Boys and Girls' Books, School Books, &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn, dec'd.
Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

GROUND BLACK PEPPER,

SALERATUS, Mace, Starch, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cinnamon, Sallad Oil, Ground Ginger, Cloves, Matches, Cayenne Pepper, Barley, Castile Soap.

ALSO, a fresh supply of that choice LONDON GROUND MUSTARD.

At Hinsdale's Drug Store.
Feb. 15. 98tf

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

POETRY IN PROSE.

It is a peculiarity of Dickens' style, that it often runs along, apparently unobserved by him, in perfect rhyme, and approaching also a perfect metre. We find the following specimen, in his new work, The Cricket on the Hearth:

"It is a dark night, said the Kettle, and the rotten leaves are lying by the *way;* and above, all is mist and darkness, and below, all is mire and *clay;* and there's only one relief in all the sad and murky *air;* and I don't know that it is one, for it's nothing but a *glare* of deep and angry crimson, where the sun and wind *together,* set a brand upon the clouds for being guilty of such *weather;* and the widest open country is a long, dull streak of *black;* and there's hoar frost on the finger-post, and thaw upon the *track;* and the ice, it isn't water & the water isn't *free;* & you couldn't say that any thing is what it ought to *be.*"

It seems almost incredible that the above could have been unintentionally penned, to rhyme in that manner.

Deaths in the City of New York during the past year.—Whole number of deaths in the city of New York during the past year, 1845, 10,983—of whom there were: White Males 5,554, White Females 4,892, Black Males 261, Black Females 276; of these there were of the age of five years and under 5,865, from five to ten 410, from ten to twenty 389, from twenty to thirty 1,161, from thirty to forty 1,131, from forty to fifty 760, from fifty to sixty 417, from sixty to seventy 343, from seventy to eighty 206, from eighty to ninety 111, from ninety to one hundred 21, one hundred and over 3, unknown 106. The principal causes of death are as follows: Consumption 1,659, Convulsions 721, Fevers 501, Cholera Infantum 523, Apoplexy 252, Congestion of the Brain 186, violent death 165, old age 113. Whole number of deaths at the various hospitals and other public institutions, 913. The increase of deaths in 1845 over those of 1844 is 2,023.—*Tribune.*

A Turkish Feast.—The marriage of the daughter of Mehemet Ali was celebrated at Cairo in December. The festivities lasted six days. On the first day there was a grand banquet of eight hundred covers, at which the Viceroy, the Pachas, and other dignitaries were present. The ladies were admitted to a magnificent supper given by the eldest daughter of the Pacha, when not less than 3,500 women were present, and it was said that over 300 cooks were employed to prepare it. The whole town was illuminated, and it is stated that the feasts cost about £200 000 sterling. There were sixteen English ladies present.

Clerical Joke.—A correspondent of a contemporary says, that the origin of a difficulty which resulted at last in the dismissal of a clergyman in the neighboring town, can be traced to a very trivial affair, which is as follows: At a meeting of the church the pastor gave out the hymn commencing with "I love to steal away," when the chorister commenced singing, but owing to some difficulty in recollecting the tune, could proceed no farther than '*I love to steal,*' which he did some three or four times successively, when the clergyman, in order to relieve him from the dilemma, waggishly remarked, that "*it was very much to be regretted,*" and added "*let us pray.*"

Destitution.—One hundred and thirty-five persons sought shelter, from the severity of the late storm, in the various Police Head quarters of New York city. The Express, of that city, says:—"How many poor wretches there are in this city, who have no place which they can call their home! The above number is only that of those who could make no other shift for the night."

A Court out West decided that when a gentleman visits a lady but once a month, if courtship at all, it is of a very "cold character," and not such as to warrant a jury in inferring a promise of marriage.

A Tolerably Hard Hit.—Archdeacon Fisher having preached an old sermon once, which he was not aware that Constable had heard before, asked him how he liked it. "Very much indeed, Fisher," replied Constable; "*I always did like that sermon!*"

Fact.—Newspaper history proves that the grumbler at any particular newspaper is generally the borrower of it.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

We copy from the National Intelligencer the following report of the Debate in the Senate, on Thursday the 5th, after Mr. Haywood had concluded his speech:—

SPECIAL ORDER—OREGON, &c.

And the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the joint resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposing to give notice to Great Britain of the intention of this Government to annul the treaty for the joint occupation of the Oregon territory, and the resolutions of Messrs. Hannegan, Calhoun, Crittenden, and Colquitt having relation to the same subject.

Mr. HAYWOOD, of North Carolina, resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday. When he had taken his seat—

Mr. HANNEGAN rose to address the Senate; but yielded the floor at the request of—

Mr. CALHOUN, who desired to correct an erroneous impression which might be conveyed by the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina, in respect to the protocol which had been spoken of. If Senators would turn to it they would find that it contained simply a declaration on the part of the British Minister stating the reasons why he did not feel authorized to go on with the negotiations; and that he had applied to his Government for further instructions; whether those instructions were received or not, he could not say: he presumed, however, that they had been received. The United States never assented to the proposition that any part of Oregon belonged to Great Britain. Our negotiators had always claimed the whole. In his own letter to the British negotiator he had claimed on the part of this Government the whole valley of the Columbia river. He was not aware that it had ever been acknowledged that the title was not in us.

Mr. HANNEGAN promised not to detain the Senate very long. Before proceeding to make a few remarks in reply to some parts of what he considered as the most extraordinary speech he had ever heard in his life, he begged to ask the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Haywood) one question, which, for greater accuracy, he had reduced to writing. [We did not get a copy of the question; but it was in substance this: whether he had the authority of the President of the United States, direct or indirect, for declaring here that it was his wish to terminate the existing controversy with Great Britain by compromising on the parallel of 49°?]

Mr. HAYWOOD replied that he had already said that which, for fear of mistake, he had previously written, and which he should print. For the President to authorize any Senator to make such a declaration as that stated by the Senator from Indiana was not to be expected, and would be out of character.

Mr. ALLEN said he should construe the reply of the Senator from North Carolina into a negative, unless forbidden by the Senator himself to do so.

Mr. HAYWOOD. I have already endeavored to prove my friend from Ohio a bad hand at construction. [A laugh.]

Mr. ALLEN. Then I shall adopt the other construction, and consider his answer as in the affirmative; and I demand—I demand it as a public right—that he shall answer the interrogatory put to him. If he does not answer, I am here ready to deny that he has expressed the views of the President.

Mr. HAYWOOD's answer was but partially heard, but he was understood to say that his constituents had not sent him there to answer questions put to him by any man; but, in regard to the inquiries of the Senator from Ohio, if he (Mr. H.) occupied the position which that Senator did, and was driven to the necessity of asking questions here about the opinions of the President, he should *quit.* [Much laughter.]

Mr. WESTCOTT here called Mr. Haywood to order, if he was about to state any thing as from the President.

Mr. HAYWOOD. The Senator need not be alarmed. [Increased merriment in some parts of the chamber.] No Senator had a right to make demands of him on the floor of the Senate, and he should submit to no such demands. Nevertheless, he might consent, if properly requested, to reply to any reasonable inquiry, either in the house or out of it. He had often done things in that way out of doors, that he considered rather humiliating, for the sake of peace and good fellowship; but he recognised in no man a right to demand answers from him in his place in the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN said he had not demanded an answer as a private or personal right, but as a public right. When a Senator assumed to speak for the President, it was a public right possessed by every Senator to demand his authority for doing so. The avowal here made by the Senator from North Carolina was, that he was the exponent of the views of the President of the United States on a great national question. The gentleman had assumed this; and Mr. A. now again asked whether he was in possession of any authority from the President for saying what he had?

Mr. WESTCOTT called Mr. Allen to order. It was not in order to inquire here what were the President's personal opinions or purposes.

Mr. ALLEN said that he had not asked what the opinions of the President were.

Mr. HAYWOOD said that he was not at all excited. He would, however, take leave to observe that he did not see any thing like a catechism in the rules of order. He had not assumed to speak by authority of the President.

Mr. ALLEN. Then the Senator takes back his whole speech.

Mr. HAYWOOD. I am glad to see that the speech *takes.* [Much laughter.]

Mr. ALLEN, (much excited:) With the British!

[Much excitement and conversation here (as, indeed, throughout this entire scene) prevented the Reporter from hearing all that Mr. Allen said.]

Mr. Hannegan wished the Senate to notice that though the Senator from North Carolina had written his speech, he had not printed it, so that other Senators might have it to refer to in reply. It was not to be found in any of the papers.

Mr. Haywood. I desired that, for fear of mistakes; and it seems I was right; for one of the papers, in its brief account of my remarks this morning, has said of my speech that it was a speech in favor of arbitration.

Mr. Hannegan said it was quite immaterial whether the Senator from North Carolina gave a direct answer to Mr. H.'s inquiry or not. The Senator had said that there was no meaning in language, no truth in man, if the President had any where committed himself to the line of 54° 40'. Mr. H. would say, in turn, that there was neither meaning in language nor truth in man if he had not so committed himself, and that in language strong as that of the holy book itself. Before the Baltimore Convention met he stood already committed to the whole of Oregon up to 54° 40' before all the world. Mr. H. would go back to the year 1844, and call the Senator's attention to Mr. Polk's reply to a committee of the citizens of Cincinnati. Their inquiries referred to the annexation of Texas; but, in replying, Mr. Polk volunteered opinions in regard to Oregon also; and this while he was before the nation as a candidate for the seat he now occupies.

In reply to a question as to the date of the letter, Mr. H. said it was the 23d April, 1844. [Mr. H. here quoted the letter.] Here Mr. Polk expressed the opinion that the Union ought never to have been "dismembered" by the separation of Texas. Did the speech of the Senator from North Carolina sustain the principle of this declaration? Mr. H. would leave it to the world to say.

[He further quoted the letter where it declared we ought to assert and hold our right of dominion over the whole territory of the Republic.] Who defined the limits of Oregon? Did not the President himself? [Mr. H. here quoted the following passage from the President's message: "The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British Government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments."] What did this language mean? The offer of 49°? What compromise could he make short of the Russian line of 54° 40'? Did he not assert our title to be clear and indisputable to the country between 49° and 54° 40'? Besides, Mr. H. held the language of the Secretary of State to be virtually the language of the President; and had not Mr. Buchanan claimed the whole territory up to 54° 40'? He had. Mr. H. here read from the closing part of Mr. Buchanan's last letter to Mr. Pakenham. Mr. B. here declared that it was still the opinion of the President that our title was the best in the world to the whole territory. Did not the Secretary here speak for the President? And did not the President see this document before it was sent? And did not the President adopt the language as his own, and plant himself upon 54° 40'? It was his own doctrine—his own position; he planted himself on 54° 40', and nothing short of that line.

Mr. H. well remembered that Mr. Polk had not been his own first choice, nor that of the Senator from North Carolina. Neither of them had preferred him for the office of Chief Magistrate. They both preferred another; but he was happy to see that Mr. Polk had won his way so fast in the regard of the Senator as to induce him to volunteer his defence against the attacks of men who never made any.

But Mr. H. would here say that if the President had betrayed the standard of the Baltimore Convention to its enemies—he would not do as the Senator from North Carolina had threatened to do—turn his back upon the President—(for he rather supposed the President would care but little if they both turned their backs upon him)—but he would denounce him as recreant to his own avowed principles—recreant to the weighty trust confided to his hands—recreant to the generous confidence of the American people. Mr. H. would not on that account abandon *his* principles, nor abate one jot or tittle of the demand he set up to the whole of Oregon. He would speak of those who did in the language of truth and fearlessness.

The Senator from North Carolina had undertaken to give to the Senate the language of the resolution of the Baltimore Conventian on the subject of Oregon; he understood him as professing to read it as it stood; if that was what he professed, what he did was unworthy of a Senator.

Mr. Haywood said that, in reply to this, he would read to the Senator a part of Mr. Breese's speech; and he quoted a passage from that speech.

Mr. Hannegan, resuming, said there was a great difference between this, as explained by the Senator, and the resolution as adopted at Baltimore. He would read the resolution as it was. Mr. H. here read it, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other Power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures; which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union."

This committed the Democratic party to the whole of Oregon—every foot of it. Let any Senator rise in his place, and tell in what quarter of the Union the names of Texas and Oregon had not flown, side by side, upon the Democratic banners. Wherever Mr. H. had been, it was so. Texas and Oregon—Oregon and Texas—always went together.

Did the Senator from North Carolina flatter himself that he could win the applause of the Democratic party, and blind their eyes, as he seemed to think he had tickled their ears, while he withheld from them the substance of what they were contending for? If he did, he was greatly mistaken. Texas and Oregon were twin measures, and they dwelt together in every American heart. With all who had gone for Texas, and (as he was told) in Texas itself, the two names floated together on all the Democratic banners. And now, when "Texas" was admitted, when they had stretched forth their hands and seized on one of the two and secured the prize, did they mean to turn about and say we meant by "Oregon" just so much of it as we should afterwards choose to give you?—They little knew the people of the West if they dreamed that they were going to be trampled upon in that way.

Let gentlemen look at their own recorded votes in favor of taking up the Oregon bill at the close of the last session, and then let them look at the language of that bill, and see if it did not propose to take possession of Oregon up to 54° 40', after giving unqualified notice to Great Britain that the convention must cease.—At that time we still held Texas in our hands; and this was a test question; and every man in the Senate voted for it save the Senator who sat there, (understood to refer to Mr. McDuffie,) and the peerless Huger. And that most excellent Senator (Huger) had afterwards told him that he had voted in the negative because it was suggested to him that unless he did so the civil and diplomatic bill would fail which was then pending; but on further conversation and consideration he wished to move a reconsideration of the vote, but his friends would not consent that it should be done. In the House of Representatives but four out of fifty Southern Democrats had voted against the bill. These were the reasons given to him why he should not distrust the South on the question of Oregon; the results were now manifesting themselves; and let the speech just concluded by the Senator from North Carolina show whether or not he was justified in his distrust.

The Senator put language in the President's mouth which Mr. H. would here undertake to deny; not that he appeared here as the champion of the President—he claimed no such position. He only defended the right; and, personally, he would prefer doing it in behalf of the humblest man in the country than of the greatest. But he would here deny for the President what the Senator from North Carolina imputed to him. If the statement of the Senator was true, and the President meant what the Senator understood him to mean, then he was an infamous man. The gentleman from North Carolina had told the Senate that, in the message, there were, here and there, in various parts of it, "stickings in, parenthetically, to gratify the ultraisms of the country," but which he never meant to carry out. The meaning of this could only be that the President, in these "stickings in," employed false and hollow words to hide his real motives and purposes. What was this but deliberately and wilfully deceiving the country. If this was true it must soon come to light; and then what must be his fate but disgrace? The story of his infamy would be circulated from one end of the land to the other, and his perfidious course would sink him in an infamy so profound, in a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection could never reach him. A traitor to his country so superlatively base need hope for neither forgiveness from God nor mercy from man. Mr. H. cared not if the Senator from North Carolina was charged with missives from the President; or whether (as he should suspect from the dogmatical style Mr. H. sometimes displayed here) he made these assertions "on his own responsibility."

Mr. Mangum here called Mr. H. to order.

Mr. Hannegan immediately apologized, saying that, if he had used language that was disrespectful to the Senate, it had not been his intention. He would not knowingly forget for a moment the respect due to the body and what he owed to himself. He would endeavor to reply in the spirit which the Senator from North Carolina so repeatedly professed, declaring that he meant nothing personal while he used the plainest language.

The Senator had told them that the country had been agitated from one end to the other for the sake of "putting small men into large offices." Mr. H. had seen such things before to-day. "Small men in large offices!" And the country agitated for an end like this! Mr. H. had seen small men in large offices. There was an old proverb which said that men who lived in glass houses should not throw stones; it was true to the letter. Mr. H. might turn on the Senator and reply that he had far rather be a small man seeking a high office, than be a supple subservient tool, bending before the footstool of power, and considering it honor enough to run from the back stairs of the palace on errands to win the favor of a great man.

Mr. H. would be the last to show to Europe such a spectacle as the relinquishment of all Oregon north of 49°, and the acceptance of a fine commercial treaty with the bonus of free trade. Free trade, Mr. H. said, he dearly loved, but it never should be bought by him with the territory of his country.

It was outrageous in any—and in a Western Democrat it would be treason—moral treason of the deepest dye. To surrender any part of the soil of an empire destined to stand through all time, was treason. He did not speak for other parts of the Union; but for his own he could speak; and this was its sentiment. Free trade—with the surrender of Vancouver's Island and the harbor of Nootka—(and be it remembered Britain had never offered to make this a free port—she understood its value too well)—what did it amount to? Who did not know that the opening of her ports was forced from the British Government by the frantic cries of starving millions? And that the haughty aristocracy were compelled to submit to it to save their lives from the avenging knife of the assassin and their palaces from the torch? But he was told we must put Oregon and the Tariff together; that the West was to have a market, a vast market, for their breadstuffs and pork and beef. Was she? True it is (said Mr. H.) we in the West are born in the woods, but there are some among us who know a little, and, amongst other things, know that, long before our supplies could reach the British market, the granaries of the Baltic and the Black Sea and the Mediterranean would have been poured into it to overflowing.

In conclusion, for he would not longer detain the Senate, he could only say of the whole tone and meaning of the speech of the Senator from North Carolina, that, if it spoke the language and breathed the feelings and purposes of James K. Polk, he had uttered words of falsehood and spoken with the tongue of a serpent.

Mr. Allen rose to speak; but—

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

SENATORIAL FLARE-UP—MEETING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, &c.

Washington, March 8, 1846.

The flare up in the Senate last Thursday, between Mr. Haywood on the one part and Messrs. Allen and Hannegan on the other part, or, more properly speaking, between the leaders of the Calhoun and Cass cliques, of the dominant party, has caused a great deal of speculation and inquiry to be set on foot in relation to the matter, and sundry facts have been thereby evicerated into which the public may be glad to have a peep.

For a year past I have, in this correspondence, maintained it to be a sort of "foregone conclusion" that Mr. Polk would be a candidate for re-election. I have not blamed him for indulging such an ambition, but have contended that no reliance ought to be placed upon the declaration in his letter accepting the Baltimore Nomination, that he would not be a candidate for a second term, and have, moreover, endeavored to show, from time to time, that he was making every thing bend to the main object of bringing about a state of things among the leading men of his party that would produce his own nomination for a re-election.

After the termination of negotiations between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan and before Congress convened, there is no doubt but that Mr. Polk had resolved on planting himself upon the line of 54° 40', on the Oregon question and relying upon it and the support of the great West for a re-election. Hence the tone of his message, on that subject. But what followed? He soon found that Senators Cass and Allen were disposed to head him in that matter—that they were absolutely taking the wind out of his sails on that question! A pretty state of things. What was to be done? The sequel will show, as far as it has transpired, what has been done.

By his own professed friends, belonging to different wings of his party, Mr. Polk is constantly charged with deception and treachery. Here is a chain of circumstances, given to me by one of the party not apt to be mistaken:

On Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, Mr. Pakenham had an interview at the State Department with Mr. Buchanan. On the same evening, an extraordinary Cabinet Council was convened at the White House. On the following night, February 26th, Senator Haywood was with the President at the White House until after midnight, when he took packages from the President to our Minister in London into a carriage and carried them to the Post-office. It was the last night that packages could be mailed here and be in season for the Cambria steamer.

Some or all, or more than all of these things found their way into the minds of the 54 40 clique, which caused no little speculation and surmise. What did Mr. Hannegan know? How came he, the friend of Mr. Calhoun and negociation and compromise, to be so intimate with Mr. Polk, a professed 54 40 man?

These things continued, with such accumulation as were constantly made thereto, until Wednesday, 4th March, when Mr. Haywood made the first part of his speech, which so terrified the 54 40 champions, by declaring authoritatively that the President would yet compromise upon the line of 49°. That night the White House gave a levee, and during a portion of the time, while beauty and gaiety were glancing in the saloons below, Messrs. Calhoun, Speight, Yulee and Lewis, of the Senate—all negotiation and compromise men—were holding harmonious conversations with Mr. Polk up stairs! All at once, Senator Hannegan appears and desires to see the President. He was told that that high functionary was engaged. He, however, proceeded up stairs towards the President's Room. He saw the President and two of the Senators aforesaid. That was enough.—He turned and went down stairs. The next day, in the Senate, followed—what did follow?

The official organ says the scene in the Senate, on Thursday last, was but a momentary ebullition, which has already died away—which has already been healed. And such a dying away! Such a healing!

I know it is said that the President has now gone back to the 54 40 champions. I know the organ says that Mr. Haywood had no right to speak as he did on the authority of the President, or words to that effect. I know that at a meeting of Mr. Calhoun and his friends at Mr. Haywood's, last evening, the *winding course* of the President was severely animadverted upon. What does it all prove? Simply that Mr. Polk wishes to obtain a re-election and has therefore dealt with the different *cliques* of his party accordingly—that he has manifested the same desire to make them as he has to make the Tariff questions, *bend to his ulterior purposes!*

Mr. Polk is getting to be vehemently suspected and distrusted by the leaders of these *cliques* of his party. Ask any one of them now, "*Who is James K. Polk?*" and the answer will be quite different from that which they used to make to the same inquiry when honestly put by the Whigs. Mr. Calhoun's champions will say that Mr. Polk held out the idea to them that he would not insist upon the whole of Oregon—that he would compromise now on the 49th parallel, if Great Britain were to come back with that offer—and therefore they did consider him an anti-whole or none man. Mr. Cass's champions will say, why he assured us that he was for the whole of Oregon and against compromise, and he pointed to all that he has written and published on the subject as proof of the fact—and therefore we did consider that he was true blue for 54 40!

Mr. Van Buren's champions will say that Mr. Polk surely gave them to understand that *non-committalism* on this question was decidedly the preferable policy—that it would do no harm to pass a resolution that the notice should be given to England, but not to say *when* it should be given, or upon *whose* authority and responsibility it should be given, or whether we should claim to the Russian line or compromise on some degree of parallel south of that! And therefore they did think that he was totally uncommitted on the great question.

The fact is, and it is well known, Mr. Polk's leading friends do not now believe in him. One of them, a conspicuous politician, who helped to elect him, and still holds on to him, remarked, a week ago, that he had not a doubt but that the present President would go out of power with fewer friends and more execrations than accompanied the exit from the Executive Chair of the famous *John Tyler!* This he said to me, voluntarily.

The mightiest leader of *the party* in the House from the West, told the editor of the official organ, last Thursday, as a warning, that the moment Mr. Polk refused to stand by *every inch of Oregon* up to 54 40, he should refuse to stand by Mr. Polk.

Washington, March 10.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation, still continues to be, *the inevitable rupture between* Mr. Polk *and the right or the left wing of his party!* You may rely upon one thing, Senator Haywood is as shrewd and as able a man, any day he lives, as Mr. President Polk. *He had the most ample authority for the statements in his speech which gave* Messrs. Hannegan *and* Allen *so much apparent offence!* This, at the proper time, will be made clear!

Another thing, *I know the fact*, that it is generally understood among the Southern Senators belonging to the dominant party—if not to others—that a Treaty by which the Oregon question is to be settled upon the basis of 49 is about to be made between this Government and that of Great Britain! If such a Treaty is not to be made, then some of the Senators referred to, will denounce to the world those who will have deceived and tricked them, in tones that will thrill upon the ear from one end of this Union to the other! I know what I here write, and you may rely upon it. Rest assured, Mr. Polk is in a bad dilemma! He cannot extricate himself! If he now goes with the 54 40 men, the 49'ers will openly denounce him! And if he goes for 49, as he has most assuredly given Mr. Calhoun's Senatorial friends to understand he will, then the 54 40's will be down upon him like an avalanche! *John Tyler's* luck couldn't save him!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

The scene which occured in the Senate on Thursday last, on the subject of the Oregon question, has very naturally arrested the earnest attention of the public.—Conflicting as were the assumptions of the several friends of the President, on that occasion, the revelations of Senator Haywood as to the pacific views of the President, being generally received as authentic, were very encouraging to the friends of peace. The government paper of Friday night, it is true, endeavors, rather evasively, to divest Mr. Haywood's statements of any direct authority from the President. The "Union" says:

"Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, spoke of the President's views in regard to the Oregon. He contended that Mr. Polk would, and should, compromise on the 49th parallel of latitude, in case Great Britain would renew the offer which the President had made to her during the last summer.

"May we be permitted to say that we did not ourselves understand Mr. Haywood as intending to speak authoritatively in the name of the President, except in the printed documents. We say, with all respect, that no man, out of his Cabinet, is authorized to speak *ex cathedra* for him on this delicate and important question. He has expressed his opinions in his own message, or through the letters of the Secretary of State. We presume that no one has a right to speak for him but from the documents which he has submitted to his country. His future course must be judged by his past conduct. Mr. Allen was himself interrogated the other day upon this question by the Senator from Maryland, and Mr. A. referred to the President's documents for his answer. We can entertain no doubt that such was the meaning of the Senator from North Carolina; and nothing but the extraordinary character of the passing scene probably prevented him from making a similarly prompt explanation."

We are not surprised that the editor of the Union should be anxious to reconcile the conflicting statements of the Senators referred to; but we imagine he will find the task much more difficult than, we are happy now to believe, will be a compromise of the conflicting claims to Oregon. We doubt if there was a person present at the scene of Thursday, besides the editor of the Union, who was not satisfied that Mr. Haywood spoke under the sanction of the President's personal communications to him. Had this not been the case, Mr. Haywood could not, as a friend of the President, have remained silent under the searching interrogatories of Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Allen. Assuming to express the President's views, it was his duty to relieve that high officer from the responsibility of his statements, unless they were warranted by direct authority from him. Possessing that authority, it would have been a breach of order, as well as of decorum, to avow it, and he therefore very properly refused to answer. Mr. Allen avowed such to be his interpretation of Mr. Haywood's silence; and such, we presume, was that of every auditor, excepting the editor of the Union. We are aware that the conflicting asseverations of Messrs. Hannegan and Allen raise a question of veracity which the public will expect to see settled, and which must be settled, however difficult its adjustment may be, compatibly with the honor of all the parties.

As for us, and all who look only to the peace and true honor of the country, it is sufficient that we have now a responsible assurance that the Chief Magistrate does mean something when he talks of "negotiation" and "amicable settlement," and is relieved from the irreconcileable position which he previously occupied, of at the same time inviting negotiation and claiming every thing in dispute.

The Debate in the Senate.—Senator Haywood's speech has burst like a bombshell in the camp of the *ultra* Oregon men of both Houses, and has thrown them into the utmost consternation and confusion. The debate that took place at the conclusion of his speech, which we publish to-day, will show the effect. It is so evident that he speaks *ex cathedra* that they know not which way to turn for consolation. Mr. Hannegan, indeed, hypothetically accuses the President, in consequence of this speech, of treachery and falsehood. It is worthy of remark, too, in this connexion, that the "whole of Oregon" resolutions in Pennsylvania and several other States have been very quietly *put to sleep*. We hinted some weeks since that Mr. Polk might *play* with this important subject a little too long, and find himself instructed by his friends in the State Legislatures against any settlement short of 54° 40', and it would seem that our warning has not been disregarded. The whole subject is becoming not only highly interesting, but very exciting.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

What is it that pays less, in proportion to the trouble of cultivation than any thing else? D'ye give it up? Whiskers!

ANNEXATION ABROAD AND AT HOME.

The Whig press sometimes feels it necessary to give Uncle Sam a rap over the knuckles for the growing and greedy disposition which he so decidedly manifests for the acquisition of land. It is not, we assure our Democratic friends in all seriousness, it is not that the Whigs love their country with a divided love, or look upon her as the worst country in the world, that they so often rebuke her appetite for extended territory. We know, that in this respect, the United States are far behind the powers and principalities of the old world. Our trifling acquisitions are but as dust in the balance compared with the boundless empires which have fallen before European lust of dominion. Yet this does not lessen, it rather gives additional sting to our regret, when we see a young and virtuous country, in the bloom of its opening manhood, preparing to follow the decayed old rakes of Europe, and to waste in debaucheries like theirs, the freshness of its innocence, and the vigour of its constitution.

However much our own press may scold our own people, censure comes with a very bad grace from England or France. We cannot but marvel at the unspeakable impudence with which they, yes, *they*, whose insatiable gluttony for conquest has been pampered by a tributary world, lecture us against a kindred passion. The "devil turned Puritan," could not be more out of place. Jonathan Wild reproving a young rogue for picking pockets, could not be a greater marvel. Let them withdraw the beam from their own eye, before they attempt to remove the mote from the eye of their brother. We can quarrel among ourselves.—it is a little family dispute, where one party very naturally rebukes the other for evincing so strong a desire to wander from home in pursuit of pleasure, but in which a stranger who interferes, will, in all probability, be set upon and turned out of doors, by both man and wife,—especially a notorious old profligate, who would be much better engaged in mending his own morals, than superintending the affairs of his neighbors.

It has been said of England, that the sun never sets upon her territories. France too, has wide and beautiful domains. And how obtained? Iniquitous as we regard the recent policy of our own country, we believe it far surpassed in infamy, as it is infinitely in extent, by the grasping spirit of British and French annexation. The very last arrival from Europe, showed the progress of Anglo-India annexation at the point of the bayonet, and through a sea of blood. And, as for France, look at Marshal Bugeaud; think of the unparalleled cruelties inflicted upon prisoners; the ingenious modes of torture invented to subdue the indomitable spirit of the gallant Arab. Let these grey old sinners first repent themselves; these lepers, tainted from head to foot with corruption, find some purifying Jordan to wash away their hideous sores, and then they may, with more consistency and grace, point the finger of scorn at the plague spot just appearing on the fair face of our young Republic.

We mention not these crimes to justify our own offence. These vile examples cannot even palliate our own most inexcusable wrong. We point to them not as models to be imitated, but as evils to be shunned. The permanence of liberty depends upon union, and union cannot long survive the unlimited extension of territory upon which our rulers seem bent. Let us sit down in peace beneath our own vine and fig tree, content with their grateful shelter and pleasant fruit, and leave to other nations, mad and exhausting schemes of ambition and aggrandizement.

Richmond Whig.

The prices of grain in the United States have undergone little or no variation since the intelligence arrived of Sir Robert Peel's proposed changes in the British tariff and corn laws. But on the Continent of Europe the case is otherwise. At Hamburg, by the last advices, wheat had advanced one or two shillings per quarter; rye was in great demand; "large transactions," says the circular, "have taken place on the spot and from outports at fully two shillings per quarter advance." Barley and oats were also at enhanced prices. At Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Odessa similar improvements in the prices of grain had taken place. Upon the receipt of the English news at Antwerp wheat advanced three shillings per quarter.

It is from these and other adjoining sources that the British market is supplied with grain whenever importations are called for. The ports in Holland are great depots for Baltic wheat, which remains thus stored up awaiting favorable changes in the operation of the sliding scale, and ready for any contingency which may procure access to the English market.

In the event of a scarcity on the Continent of Europe, as well as in Great Britain, the abrogation of the corn laws would doubtless give admission to American grain in considerable quantities. But that would have followed if the sliding scale system had been continued. In general, we should contend at a great disadvantage with the Baltic and Black Sea producers, who are not only nearer the British market, and therefore more able to avail themselves of every opportunity as it may offer, but who have also another advantage in the low rates of agricultural labor.

Baltimore American.

Five More.—We have published accounts of the revolution in Yucatan, and their setting up as a government independent of Mexico. The New Orleans Tropic now publishes a letter from Campeachy, in which it is proposed to admit the peninsula of Yucatan in the United States, after the manner of Texas, and divide it into five new States! The letter adds—

"Happy, very happy are the Texans, in having secured a solid and true protection from the United States, and liberated themselves from the unworthy and imbecile government of Mexico. Yucatan now needs this same protection. The Yucatecos are anxious to get it from the United States, and we have determined to send a committee to Washington, so as to propose to the Government of the United States to protect us, and give us aid, in case that Mexico should once more attempt to impose upon us.

The thing wears the face of improbability on it; but he reads the signs of the times erroneously, who shall so regard any proposition for—in the language of the advocates of Texas annexation—"enlarging the area of freedom."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

The first Legislature of the State of Texas met at the town of Austin on Monday, the 16th ultimo, and was duly organized by the choice of Edward Burleson as President of the Senate, and W. E. Crump as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On canvassing the votes recently cast by the people for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, it appeared that Gen. Henderson received for the first office 8,910 votes and Dr. Miller 1,672. For the second office, Gen. Darnell had a majority of 48 votes, according to the official returns; but these did not include the returns of six counties, which gave Col. Horton an aggregate majority of 600 votes. It is considered doubtful, therefore, whether Gen. Darnell will accept the office.

On the 18th Governor Henderson was duly installed into office, in the presence of the Legislature and a large concourse of spectators. The ceremony was unusually solemn and imposing. After prayer had been offered up to the throne of Grace, President Jones delivered his valedictory address. The oath of office was then administered to the Governor elect by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, when the banner of the Republic descended from its position above the Capitol, to give place to the Stars and Stripes, and a peal of artillery announced that the Republic no longer existed, and that the annexation of Texas to the American Union was complete.

The New Orleans Picayune makes the following remarks on the two principal addresses delivered on the occasion:

The valedictory of President Jones is written with dignity, much feeling, and in a patriotic spirit. He congratulates the country upon the peaceful consummation of annexation, "an event the most extraordinary in the annals of the world." He pronounces the dissolution of the Republic of Texas with a full sense of the higher blessings to be derived from merging into the American Union, and then cheerfully surrenders the great trusts committed to him.

Gov. Henderson's inaugural address is conceived in a pure spirit of patriotism. The author is impressed with a profound sense of the responsibilities of Texas, as a new member of the Union, and of himself as her first executive officer. In due time he will recommend measures for the action of the Legislature, as he is required by the Constitution. He concludes thus:

"We have this day fully entered the Union of the North American States [illegible] who so boldly and so ably advocated our cause, and the friends of American Liberty, no reason to regret their efforts in our behalf. Henceforth the prosperity of our sister States will be our prosperity, their happiness our happiness, their quarrels will be our quarrels, and in their wars we will freely participate."

Messrs. Houston and Rusk have been elected to represent the new State in the Senate of the United States.

The New Orleans Bulletin states that the United States troops stationed at Corpus Christi were to move about the 6th instant for a station commanding the Rio Grande. Three companies left on the [illegible] ultimo to act as escorts for the train of baggage wagons daily fitting out. The scouts previously sent to Point Isabel had returned and reported favorably of that place for an encampment.

The proposed new tariff of Mr. Walker, upon examination, is found to be more unjust to the manufacturers than could have been expected by the most ultra free-traders. The manufacturers indeed scarcely have a moderate protection given them in the proposed law. In the debates upon the tariff England and her new policy have been held up as models for our example; but we find that, instead of following the pattern set us, our manufacturers are to do their business under less favorable circumstances than those of Great Britain.

Their modifications have been made with a view of making cheap bread and of cheapening the articles consumed by manufacturers. Here the new bill imposes on the articles used by manufacturers of cotton a tariff *equal to the amount of the tariff on the goods themselves*; thus placing our manufacturers at a positive disadvantage in competing with England in the markets of the world.

To show how much more liberal England is than Mr. Walker, it is sufficient to say, that out of near *five hundred articles*, upon which the duty was repealed or reduced in 1845, there was not an article which could be eaten, but all were used for manufacturing purposes. In our new tariff, the 20 per cent. schedule is chiefly occupied with enumerating articles not made in this country, but which are used to a large extent in manufacturing. The 10 and 5 per cent. schedules are also nearly filled in this way, and if the framers of the bill tried to place our manufacturers at the mercy of Europe, it could not have been done more effectually.

The bill, in all its details, is grossly unjust, and when it shall come before Congress we hope that it will be disputed at every point. It cannot fail to prostrate many of our factories, and the Whigs owe it to themselves to give the bill an opposition so effectual that all the ruin it causes shall be chargeable to its supporters.

New York Express.

Eclipse.—On the 25th of April, there will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun. The degree of obscuration will be about five digits in Illinois, nearly seven in Boston, and eleven in Florida; gradually increasing as we approach the Island of Cuba, near the middle of which it will be central and total. This will be the last large Eclipse of the Sun, that will be visible to us until May 26th, 1854, and, for many years, the only one that will be *total*, in our vicinity. Indeed, only twice during the remainder of this century, (viz. Aug. 7th, 1869, and May 28th, 1900) will the inhabitants of the Atlantic States see a total Eclipse, and on both of these occasions, the path of the Moon's shadow will be confined to a very small part of Virginia and North Carolina.

An Antwerp journalist states that he "sent a reporter to Brussels for the "king's speech," and with a couple of carrier pigeons to bear back the document. At Brussels he gave the pigeons in charge to a waiter, and called for breakfast. He was kept waiting for some time, but a delicous fricassee atoned for the delay. After breakfast he paid his bill and called for his pigeons. "Pigeons!" ejaculated the waiter, "you have eaten them!"

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been deliver[illegible] lowing Cases, since our last, viz:

By Ruffin, C. J., in the matter of W. G. [illegible] try, from Gates, affirming the judgment [illegible] Also, in Britton v. Daniel, in Equity from [illegible] the decree declared erroneous, [illegible] the purchaser required to [illegible] Also, in Campbell v. Drake, in Equity [illegible] dismissing the bill. Also, in Patterson v. [illegible] from Wakes, affirming the judgment [illegible] in Wilson v. Leigh, in Equity from [illegible] declaring the decree erroneous. Also [illegible] v. Wilkins, in Equity from [illegible] ing the bill with costs. Also, in Greene v. [illegible] Adm'r, from Lincoln, judgment [illegible] trial. Also, in Humphreys v. Tate, in E[illegible] Guilford, remanding the cause.

By Daniel, J., in [illegible] from Pasquotank, directing a [illegible] Also, in Leverman v. Carter, in Equity [illegible] affirming the decree, dismissing [illegible] Parker v. Gilbreath, from Henderson, [illegible] judgment below. Also, in [illegible] Equity from Beaufort, declaring [illegible] Dave belong to A. G. M[illegible] bound to bring in the two [illegible]

By Nash, J., in Logan, Adm'r v. [illegible] Wake, affirming the judgment below. [illegible] Ex'r v. Moore's devisees, [illegible] from Lincoln, dismissing the [illegible] drich v. Hendrich, in Equity, [illegible] dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Wise v. Wheeler, from Hert[illegible] judgment below. Also, in [illegible] Equity, from Granville, dismissing [illegible] costs.

This Tribunal adjourned [illegible] last. We annex the closing O[illegible] the Court:

By Ruffin, C. J.—In [illegible] Equity, from Warren; decree for [illegible] in White v. Trustees of the Univers[illegible] from Warren; declaring that [illegible] the University. Also, in Bridges v. [illegible] Equity, from Orange; declar[illegible] tled to an account, except [illegible] Also, in Justice v. Scott, in E[illegible] reversing the decree. Also, in [illegible] from Cabarrus; declaring that [illegible] for reversing the judgment.

By Daniel, J.—In [illegible] quity, from Davie; directing [illegible] continued until [illegible] Lindsay v. Vinsley, from Washington [illegible] the judgment below.

By Nash, J.—In Green v. M[illegible] bank; reversing the judgment [illegible] decree. Also, in Murray v. M[illegible] from Lincoln; dismissing [illegible] in Enloe v. Sherrill, from Haywood [illegible] judgment below, and [illegible]

Lambert v. Lambert, in E[illegible] continued for argument.

Lindsay v. Howren, in Equity, [illegible] continued for argument.—*R[illegible]*

Hannegan upon Haywood.—[illegible] (says the "Alexandria Gazette") [illegible] Mr. Hannegan's reply to Mr. Hay[illegible] the Senate. It leans as [illegible] on a given text, that we remem[illegible] seen. Coke upon Littleton is not[illegible] Hannegan upon Haywood!

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We believe the fact not to be [illegible] known, that the human voice, wh[illegible] perly cultivated and associated [illegible] to a degree of musical [illegible] ble of yielding the richest and [illegible] of varied harmony. Be [illegible] birds, or the purling stream, [illegible] sigh, or the soft breathings of [illegible] Lute—is the function of [illegible] the facility of successful [illegible] Yea! it is his to impart [illegible] to the fairy teachings of the [illegible] glow the canvass of the Artist [illegible] soul," and lead the imagination through the Land of Dreams.

Never have we been so [illegible] of the power of single vocal Music, [illegible] the recent entertainment afforded [illegible] zens by the "Ohrman Family" [illegible] short, as no conception of their [illegible] can be formed from an attempted [illegible] tion, we would merely say to [illegible] hear and judge—their performance [illegible] best comment on itself. The [illegible] grandeur, the tenderness, the [illegible] simplicity of their pieces, joined with [illegible] most skilful adaptation of sound to [illegible] must be heard as sung by them to [illegible] preciated. May they come to the [illegible] South" with each returning Spring [illegible] with the sweets of Song; for surely [illegible]

To raise the thoughts from earth to hea[illegible]

W.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvements in their style of Work, and have on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line, on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much lower prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

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Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

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Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.
New York. up stairs)

Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 17, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Letter from the Editor, dated

"WADESBOROUGH, March 12, 1846.

Mr. Leak, (or rather "Colonel" Leak,) has entered upon the canvass for Governor in earnest. He spent a good part of the week of Montgomery Superior Court, (a fortnight ago,) at that Court House, and there stated, as I learn, that he was a candidate. This week he has spent here, electioneering most assiduously, (but I think with no effect.) I never saw a Candidate for the House of Commons more active among the crowd in a Court yard, than he has been. Of course no one will complain of this. I only mention it as an evidence that the system of canvassing, by making stump speeches in the various counties, is about to be so extended as to embrace what is commonly called "bush-fighting." It remains to be seen whether it will make up in success for what it lacks in dignity.

Perhaps, as Mr. Leak is from this section of the State, and may not be generally known in other parts, it may be my duty to give my readers some idea of the gentleman who is thus selected as the competitor of our present excellent and most capable Governor. I have long known Mr. Leak, and entertain for him personally none but kind feelings. I cannot, therefore, during the approaching canvass, be accused of setting down "aught in malice."

In the first place, let me remark, that Mr. Leak has no more claim to the title of "Colonel," than I have. This is the beginning of that system of humbug and fraud by which his party invariably attempt to gull the public. There was first "Colonel" Hoke, and then "Colonel" Polk, neither of whom, I imagine, had any better claim to military fame than "Colonel" Leak; but the unexpected success of one of these, and the near approach to success of the other, have doubtless induced the party to think that there is some magic in the title—that the people can be gulled and humbugged by so very small and shallow a trick. It is right that I should say, that I am sure Mr. Leak had no hand in this humbug.

Mr. Leak is largely engaged in planting (his estate being almost entirely in South Carolina.) He was educated for the Legal profession, and practiced with moderate success for a few years. He was in the Legislature many years ago, and has frequently of late aspired to the same station, but his political opinions were odious to his neighbors, and he had not sufficient personal popularity to atone for them. His predominant trait is an inordinate ambition for public life and political distinction—the last effort to attain this object, (previous to the present,) being his application to Mr. Polk for the office of Consul at Havana. And now he is willing to accept the honor which was intended first for Fisher and then for Caldwell, and which has been tendered to him by as many as *four* respectable individuals of the County of Anson, solemnly "convened and organized" into a "Democratic meeting"!!

Mr. Leak was once a United States Bank man. He is now of course opposed to such an Institution. He was a Crawford man in opposition to Jackson, and others. He was next a Jackson man in opposition to Adams. He was then a Jackson and Barbour man in opposition to Jackson and Van Buren. He was a White man in opposition to Van Buren. He was almost a Whig whilst Mr. Calhoun was a Whig; for he was and is a great admirer of Mr. Calhoun, and has been a consistent opponent of Mr. Van Buren, except that whilst Mr. Van Buren was in the Presidential Chair, he supported the Administration.

In one respect at least the Whigs may congratulate themselves that Mr. Leak is the opponent of Gov. Graham; for he is a living illustration of the humbuggery of one of the most potent, if not one of the most true assertions of the stump orators of that party: viz: that the manufacturers, the "lords of the loom"—made the enormous dividends of 20 to 30 per cent. a year, by virtue of the odious black Whig Tariff, whilst the poor oppressed farmer could make but 1 or 2 per cent. Now it so happens that Mr. Leak is one of these "lords of the loom," and whilst he has grown rich as a farmer, or planter, his manufacturing capital, with all the aid of the tariff which he complains of so bitterly, has never paid him one cent of dividend for the six or eight years in which the Factory has been in operation! Of course he is precluded from preaching from the usual text of his party, about the tariff oppressions of the farmer, and bounties to the manufacturer.

I have never heard Mr. Leak make a speech, but understand, that whilst he is not by any means profound, he is quite fluent and plausible. The Whigs, recollecting how much more effective is *sound* than *sense*, among Mr. Leak's party, must not be guilty of the error of underrating him. He will make prodigious efforts to be elected, in which he will be seconded by his party.

SLAVER CAPTURED.—Capt. Bell, of the U. S. sloop of war Yorktown, has captured a slaver called the "Pons," on the coast of Africa, having on board nine hundred slaves.

MR. POLK AND THE TWO WINGS.—We publish this week the debate which took place in the Senate at the conclusion of Mr. Haywood's speech. [The speech itself which gave rise to this debate, has not yet been published.] Whether Mr. H. spoke "by authority" or not, is a question which the newspapers are not yet able to decide, although the general impression seems to be that he did,—the denial of the "Union" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be that as it may, Mr. Polk is certainly placed in a dilemma with the two factions of his party, from which we imagine it will be difficult to extricate himself. If he seek to avoid Charybdis, he may rush upon Scylla, and a skilful navigator he must prove, to be able to steer clear of the dangers which beset him.

What object he could have in placing himself in this *fix*, it is difficult to conceive, unless it be, as we see it stated, that he is anxious to become a candidate for a second term, and is thus seeking to play the same game he did with his celebrated "Kane" letter. We look anxiously for the *denouement*.

MR. HAYWOOD'S SPEECH has created a greater sensation throughout the country than any other speech which has been delivered during the session. The manner in which it "*took*" upon Messrs. Allen and Hannegan, shows that it must have burst like a bomb-shell upon them. If Mr. Haywood truly expressed the opinions of the President, strong hopes are entertained that the Oregon question may yet be settled without a resort to war.

The New York Journal of Commerce, (a leading Democratic paper, but opposed to the war faction in Congress,) makes the following remarks:—

> "The debate in the Senate on the Oregon question has taken a turn which must awaken throughout the land an interest like that which it excited in Washington. The speech of Mr. Haywood, exhibiting the subject in its present position, touching its main points with great force, and claiming distinctly and repeatedly that the President is pledged to accept the offer, should it be made, of a settlement on the basis of the 49th parallel, might well be expected to create the sensation it did among the war-members of the Senate.
>
> "The altercation respecting the President's position and pledges, made some startling exposures. It would seem from their own statements that such men as Messrs. Allen and Hannegan still insist on "every inch of Oregon" at all hazards, and would fain commit the President to that extreme demand, with the full expectation of its leading sooner or later to war. They go "neck or naught," for the whole of Oregon, talk of "the President as turning traitor" to whom, or what? to his country, or only to the clique of a party? if he should compromise upon the 49th; and in hot passion declare "he would be sunk into an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection could never draw him forth."
>
> "It is, however, an ill wind that blows no good, and even from this tempest of disappointed wrath we gather new hope of peace. The bear, driven to the wall, growls and gnashes his teeth in sheer vexation at his own impotence; and the war spirits of the Senate, the sticklers for a claim so extravagant as to be discarded by all true minds, betray by their extreme sensitiveness to the statements of Mr. Haywood, how fearful they are of being abandoned by the President to the record of their own suicidal folly. They must, if their ears be open, hear every day echoes from the people calling for peace, on such terms of fair and honorable negotiation or compromise as are still within the reach of either party to the pending dispute. Even their own West will not sustain them in the mad policy of plunging fifty millions of people into war about such a bone of contention; and, left in so small a minority of the Senate and the country, we wonder not that they should writhe under the speech of Mr. Haywood, and [illegible] the President if he does not lend himself to the execution of their favorite but fatal policy.
>
> "To us it seems quite clear that these men are really bent on war. No other supposition can account for their course; because they must know that England will never yield to the exorbitant claim which they make. On looking again over the map of Oregon, drawn by the late Exploring Expedition, we have just counted nearly a dozen English forts in the country north of 49, and about half as many in the regions drained by the Columbia river. If we take the number of places thus occupied as the basis of comparison, we shall find the British claim, on the score of actual possession, much better than ours; and it would seem from this very map of our own, that a compromise on the 49th parallel would oblige England to yield far more than we should, and give us decidedly the best bargain. Indeed, we should give up nothing that is now in our possession, while she would relinquish a considerable number of places which she has occupied for a long time. No man, looking at this map, and seeing how extensively England has dotted it over with her forts, can for a moment suppose she will ever yield the *whole* territory to a claimant occupying not a quarter so many places as she does, and none at all between 49 and 54 40, of which tract she has had actual possession for some forty years. We wonder at the strange demeanor of these men; and we feel a thrill of honest pride as co-patriots, when we hear Mr. Haywood boldly avowing, in the name of our Government and our country, that "we would not demand the *whole* of Oregon, even if we could obtain it without a war." That was a noble avowal; the world will admire it; all fair-minded men through the land will cordially respond to it; and if *such* a spirit were carried into renewed negotiations, we should confidently anticipate a speedy adjustment to the substantial satisfaction of both parties.
>
> "We think it clear that the question of peace or war now rests with ourselves. England has evinced a spirit decidedly pacific; but our rulers and people must take care not to calculate too much on her continued forbearance. The war passion, once roused there in earnest, would render a collision inevitable; and, should popular sentiment here second the demand of the war-men in our Senate for all Oregon, at all hazards, *then war must come*. Here is the alternative; and it is time for the nation to look it full in the face; and, as they wish for peace, to rebuke the spirit and policy which would provoke war."

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the long desired Bridge over the Cape Fear River, near McNeill's Ferry, is completed. It will afford to our Wake, Orange, and Johnston friends, a safe mode of reaching the market with their produce, and be very convenient to the travelling public generally. We hope the enterprising proprietors will be liberally patronised.

FOREIGN.—The packet ship Liverpool, at New York, brings dates to the 10th Feb'y. The news is not important. Flour in the Liverpool market had fallen. The demand for cotton was good, previous prices fully sustained, and in some instances an advance of ⅛d was established.

At the late commencement of the New York Medical College the Degree of M. D. was conferred upon 131 graduates, of whom the following were from North Carolina:—W. D. Cowan, O. Hadley, E. F. Smallwood, T. J. Bryan, W. H. Moore, W. W. Harris, R. B. Hill, W. M. B. Brown, W. T. Sparrow, and M. E. Lazarus.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 9th, Mr. Colquitt called attention to an article which appeared a day or two before in the "Daily Times," a Democratic paper published in Washington, in which himself and others of his party were denounced as traitors, &c. Mr. C. pointed out the gross misstatements in the article alluded to, and was followed by Mr. Crittenden, who rose to confirm the explanation given by Mr. Colquitt. The subject was then dropped, and the consideration of the Oregon question was resumed. Mr. Evans of Maine addressed the Senate for about two hours in favor of settling the question by negotiation and compromise, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, presented a memorial numerously signed by citizens of Queen Anne's county, (Md.) both Whigs and Democrats, praying that the Oregon question may be settled upon terms of peace and compromise.

Mr. P. in presenting the memorial, spoke at considerable length on the merits of the Oregon question, and in ridicule of some of the war speeches that had been made this session.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Evans resumed and concluded his speech, and the Senate went into Executive session.

On Wednesday, Mr. Johnson of Md. delivered a speech on the Oregon question, which occupied pretty much the whole session. The speaker (says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot) bore down with great effect upon the three Senators whom he characterized as the "Hotspurs" of the Chamber, Messrs. Allen, Breese and Hannegan. He said those gentlemen could not sustain their position in opposition to Mr. Haywood, as to the question whether the President would stand upon the line of 54 40 or 49—for, as far as he could learn the President had not authorized any denial of Mr. Haywood's position.

Mr. Polk had pledged the faith of the nation to England on the 49th parallel, and if England were to come back with that offer, the President would be obliged to accede to what he previously had offered.

If he made the offer, last summer, because precedence had pledged the faith of the nation, his offer only made the pledge still more binding.

When Mr. J. concluded, the Senate went into Executive session.

On Thursday, Mr. Cameron presented a memorial from the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Philadelphia, praying Congress to take proper steps for a change in the Constitution of the U. States, providing for the abolition of slavery.

The petition was received without opposition.

Mr. Speight called for the reconsideration of the question of reception, as one which struck at the rights of his constituents.

Mr. Mangum agreed with the views of the Senator from Miss., in relation to the propriety of receiving such petitions; but it had been the practice of the Senate for many years past to lay these petitions on the table. He appealed to Mr. Calhoun to know if such was not the case.

Mr. Calhoun said he agreed with the Senator from North Carolina in what he had said. For himself, he had never thought that this Government had any control over the subject of slavery. Whenever the question should come up, he would be prepared to give his views upon it. The resolution was then laid upon the table.

Mr. Jarnigan called the attention of the Senate to a subject in which its character and honor seemed to be involved. It was not usual for him to pay attention to any articles that appear in the newspapers in regard to his course either here or elsewhere, but he felt it his duty to call the attention of Senators to the articles in the *Daily Times* of the 8th, 10th and 11th of this month, charging corruption and treason upon a large number of this body. It was not his intention to make any charge against the editor of that paper, but if any Senator here should be found to carry on such negotiation as that attributed to him in these articles. But if there was no truth in them, he could not say what punishment was adapted to it.

Mr. Jarnigan here read the several articles alluded to in the Times, and moved the adoption of his resolution, calling for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the subject.

Mr. Mangum said so far as he was concerned there was not a scintillation of truth in the charges, and that if the Senate did not hold themselves to be above this imputation, it was time for them to go home. Had he not felt himself in some manner committed to this resolution, he would hardly have assented to vote for it, but as it referred to others as well as himself, it should have his vote.

Messrs. Bagby and Berrien made some further remarks when the Vice President appointed the following members the Committee, viz: Messrs. Jarnigan, Benton, Dickinson, J. M. Clayton, and Turney.

The special order of the day then coming up for consideration,

Mr. Atchinson addressed the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Westcott denounced the article in the "Times" and said that he did not know whether he felt more ashamed of the necessity under which the Senate was of calling attention to it than he would if he had been guilty of giving currency to these imputations.

Mr. Speight seemed to think he was one of those implicated in the charges, but so far as he was concerned he would say that he knew nothing of Mr. Colquitt's amendment, until it was submitted for the consideration of the Senate. He had not attended any caucus, and even refused to go when he received a summon from his political friends to do so.

Mr. Calhoun said he had never seen Mr. Colquitt's resolutions until they were submitted to the Senate.

Mr. Benton made some remarks, but in so low a tone of voice, that he could not be well heard. He said however, he would go for the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Chalmers felt himself at all times above imputations of this sort. With regard to his intended course on this notice, that he believed was known to every one. He was in favor of giving the notice, but in that form which would get for it the largest majority of this body.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday and Tuesday, nearly the whole time was spent in committee of the whole, discussing the River and Harbor bill.

A resolution was adopted on Tuesday to bring the debate to a close on the 17th.

On Wednesday, the debate was continued by Messrs. Gentry and Jones of Ten., Cobb of Geo., Root of Ohio, and Yancey of Ala.

On Thursday, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. W. W. Campbell, to appoint a select committee to inquire into and report what alteration, if any, ought to be made in the Consular system of the U. States.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making appropriation for the payment of the Mexican indemnity, provided for by the convention of the 30th January, 1840, between Mexico and the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hungerford, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported that it was inexpedient to authorize the coinage of the gold dollar.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when the Harbor bill came up for consideration. Messrs. Constable, Rockwell, of Conn., Hunt, and Winthrop, in favor of it, and Mr. Colin, of New York, against it. After Mr. Thompson, of Pa. got the floor, the House adjourned till 11 o'clock to morrow.

On Friday, the River and Harbor bill occupied nearly the whole day.

On Saturday, no business of importance was transacted, the debate on the River and Harbor bill occupying most of the day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election took place in this State on Thursday last, for Governor, Members of the Legislature and other State officers, and a Representative in Congress from the District formerly represented by Mr. Hale, an anti-Texas Democrat.

The Boston Atlas has full returns from 172 towns, casting seven-eighths of the entire vote of the State, which give 22,848 votes for Williams, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, and 25,746 for the Whig and Independent candidates. There is no election of Governor by the people, consequently one will have to be chosen by the next Legislature.

So far, 114 Whigs, 26 Independents, and 88 Locos are elected to the Legislature. Last year there were 82 Whigs to 133 Locos.

Woodbury, the Loco candidate for Congress, has failed of an election.

At the late Term of Montgomery Superior Court,—Judge Dick presiding,—a negro man, the property of Robert Steele, Jr. Esq. was convicted of the murder of a child of his own wife, (but not his own child,) and sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 17th of April.

At Anson Superior Court,—the same Judge presiding,—Burwell Henley was tried on a charge of murdering his own Slave, on the 9th of July last. It appeared that the negro had been taken up as a runaway, and put in jail at Wadesborough; that Henley took him from prison, and after becoming somewhat intoxicated, started home with him: that on arriving at home, some 4 or 5 miles from Wadesborough, the boy attempted to run from his master, when the latter seized a piece of pine board, and struck the negro several blows on the head. Either these blows, or a fall over the fence, broke his neck and almost immediately terminated his existence. The prisoner proved a previous good character, which, together with the inference that he could not have designed to kill his own negro, and strong testimony as to the weapon not being such a one as was likely to produce death, stood him in good stead, and induced the Jury to bring in a verdict of Man-slaughter, and to unite in a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court. On Friday, Judge Dick sentenced him to three months imprisonment.

The case was argued with great ability, by Mr. Solicitor Strange for the State, and Messrs. Toomer and Ashe for the defence.

Turpentine Distilleries.—Since we last gave some account of these establishments in Wilmington they have increased in number considerably, and several others are in the course of erection. The distilling business has in fact become a great interest here, one almost equal in importance to any other. There are now twelve establishments, running about thirty stills, in daily operation, and three more, which altogether will have seven stills, are in progress. It is calculated that when the whole shall be in operation they will use up 1500 barrels of turpentine daily, and make 160 barrels of spirits, with the usual proportion of rosin and pitch.

In addition to these in Wilmington there are a great many distilleries, we know not how many, in the neighboring counties, and on the line of the Rail Road, the products of which are brought here for sale and shipment, and others are going up in every direction in the country around.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Happy Country.—It was lately stated in the Kentucky Senate that the counties of Letcher, Perry and Breathett had never required a resident physician, and half-starved the only lawyer that had ever ventured to live there.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner.—We are greatly pained to state, that this gentleman lies dangerously ill at Baltimore. His family, who reside in this City, have been sent for to attend him.—*Raleigh Register.*

Federal Court.—The United States' Court for the District of North Carolina, met in this City on yesterday, his Honor Judge Potter presiding, Judge Wayne not being in attendance.—*Ib.*

The new Steamer Evergreen arrived from Fayetteville on Sunday, and takes her station in the Henrietta Steam Boat Line, now consisting of three Steamers, the Henrietta, Fayetteville, and Evergreen, and six lighters. The Evergreen is built mainly of juniper, is 121 1-2 feet long, 22 feet wide, 5 ft. 5 in. deep, and draws with wood and water on board only 18 inches. She has a double engine of 60 or 70 horse power, and measures 160 78-95 tons. This light draft boat will add very materially to the facilities of transportation on the Cape Fear, and it is to be hoped that hereafter the merchants of the interior will not be subjected to the delays and expenses which have heretofore been necessarily incident to a low stage of the river.

The Steamers Cotton Plant and William B. Meares are likewise running regularly on the river, each having a supply of lighters, so that the means of transport for goods are ample.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Harmony at Washington.—The following is the paragraph to which Mr. Colquitt took exception, and which appeared in the Washington Times of Friday evening. A sketch of Mr. C.'s remarks were published in our last paper:

"THE BRITISH INTRIGUE."

> "After what we said on yesterday, of the caucus intrigue to defeat the House Resolutions in the Senate, and the part a body of Senators had taken in it, which was afterwards ratified *around the dinner table of the British Minister*, we can only point the eyes of our countrymen to the *vote* of the Senate, when the discussion has ended."
>
> *Times.*

The Times, says the Richmond Whig, responds in fierce terms to Mr. Colquitt—talks about "slang," "blackguardism," and "treachery," and transfers the most of its wrath to the Whigs. It declares the "Compromise" was the work of a Whig Caucus, and that Mr. Colquitt is a "tool" of the Whigs! "A pretty kettle of fish," seems to have been served up, and "harmony" is now more conspicuous than ever.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

We understand that Andrew J. Donelson, of Tenessee, has been nominated to the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, in the place of Henry Wheaton, who is recalled, it is said, at his own request.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Courts.—The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions, for this district, was held during the past week, the Hon. J. S. Richardson presiding. The only case, of much importance, was that of the State vs. Angus Taylor, for the murder of Charles Vanderford, of this place. This case occupied one day and a half. The prosecution was conducted by A. M. M'Iver, Esq., solicitor, and the defence by J. W. Blakeney, Allen Macfarlan, Minor Clinton, and W. J. Hanna, Esqs. The Jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a verdict of MANSLAUGHTER. The prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Slaver Captured.—The sloop Samuel Martin, Capt. Magee, arrived yesterday from Georgetown, spoke off Bull's on Sunday last, ship Panther, Passed Midshipman Macomb, commanding, seventy-five days from Kalenda, Coast of Africa, for this port, short of provisions, which were supplied. The P. is a prize to the U. S. sloop Yorktown, and sent home under suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

Since the above was in type, the Panther has arrived in the offing.

Charleston Courier.

A Valuable Suggestion.—Whilst the steamer Hibernia was going up the Ohio river to Wheeling some days ago she grounded in about eight feet water. The ice on her bottom having become very thick, it was suggested to turn the scape pipe into her hold, when the steam after some time, completely thawed the ice off, and the boat proceeded on her way. In noticing this fact the Pittsburg Gazette makes the following remarks:

"The idea of turning the steam into the hold to clear her bottom of ice is, we believe, quite new. A gentleman, largely interested in boats, to whom we mentioned the circumstance, thought it would be a great improvement if all steamers were furnished with a pipe through which the hold could at any moment be filled with steam. It occured to him on the Palestine when a fire broke out in her hold on the Mississippi. Some iron, which was lying at the bottom, became heated, and when water was thrown upon it the vapor created almost instantaneously extinguished the fire. If, in case of fire in the hold, the hatches were battened down and the steam turned in, it is obvious that it must be immediately smothered, unless the deck or sides were so far injured as to allow the steam to escape. This is worthy the consideration of steamboat owners."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 11th, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods for J. D. Williams, J. Johnson, Hall & Hall, T. S. Latterloh, W. Draughon, J. Sundy, Gardner & McKethan, J. Dodd, Cook & Troy, A. Jessup, W. Prior, C. A. Brown, J. Huske & Son, C. McRae, C. R. Jones, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., Rockfish Co., H. L. Myrover & Co., W. E. Kirkpatrick, and J. Waddill, Jr. of this place; and for M. C. Hooper, Long, Wells & Co., J. M. Morehead, Scott & McAdoo, E. Mitchell, Prof. M. Fetter, D. Lindsay, A. Hunt, T. Matthews, N. B. Hughes, W. F. Watts, Salisbury Co., and others of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 13th, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods and 12 Passengers.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

5 BBLS. PRIME CIDER VINEGAR, White Lead, pure, extra, and No. 1, Chrome Green, Litharge, Venetian Red, Turkey Umber, and other colors.

—ALSO—

An assortment of SUMMER HATS.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 17, 1846. 2-3w

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288 HHDS., 59 Tierces, 6 Barrels, prime Cuba MOLASSES, landing from Brig Sam'l Potter, and for sale by

BROWN & DEROSSET.

Wilmington, March 14, 1846. 2-3w

New Invention—Fire Engine.—For the lack of the necessary information as to the character of the invention, we have delayed to state, that our townsman, Alexander H. Blount, Esq., has just returned from Washington City, where he obtained a patent for a new Fire Engine, constructed upon a new principle, and which is believed by those acquainted with it to be superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. We learn that by the agency of a fly wheel, and cranks, this Engine is capable of being worked with one fourth of the power necessary for the ordinary Engine, and that the volume of water thrown may be much greater. We should be glad to furnish our readers with a full description of the Engine, &c.—*Newbernian.*

To cure the tooth-ache, plunge your feet in cold water. Strange, but true.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—PLEASE READ IT.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Mr. David Jayne:—Dear Sir.—I have used your medicine, (so universally known by the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough EXPECTORANT, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain yours, &c.

LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 16, 1846. 2-3w.

MARRIED,

At Floral College, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Bethea, Dr. ALFRED W. BETHEA, of Marion District, S. C. to Miss FLORA JANE, daughter of Mr. Tristram Bethea.

In Guilford county, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. E. W. Carothers, Mr. T. G. WHARTON to Mrs. MALVINA McNEELY, daughter of the late James Donnell.

In Pittsylvania county, Va. on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. N. M'Keane, Dr. D. C. MEBANE, of Greensboro', to Miss SUSAN WATKINS, of Pittsylvania.

In Cabarrus, by C. N. Price, Esq. Mr. JACOB MELCHOR to Mrs. MARGARET WINCOFF.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., JOHN W. BLACK, son of Mr. Archibald Black, aged 7 years.

Also, in the same place, on Sunday the 8th inst., of Scarlet Fever, ADELPHOS MEREDITH WAIT, son of the Rev. James and Ann Eliza McDaniel, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 16 days.

In this dispensation of Divine Providence, the parents have been called to part with an only son. Their hopes of training him for usefulness to his fellow men; of his being a solace to them in life, and of his being raised to succeed the father in his holy vocation of dispensing the truths of the gospel, have alike been cut off.

Oh! how severe the trial to resign an only son of promise to the grave. He was a loved one. On Thursday night before he died, though very sick, he sung the following verse to one of his favorite tunes:

"You have friends in the promised land,
I have friends in the promised land,
My lord calls me, and I must go,
Away over to the promised land."

And on Friday night he asked his mother to assist him in saying a little prayer which he was accustomed to say before retiring to bed, which was this:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."—AMEN.

Having said the prayer, he attempted to become composed, but there was no rest for him here. He is gone; but it is not easy to forget the beam of countenance, bright eyes, and golden locks, which impressed all that knew him. Could the anguish of parents—the solicitude of friends—the most diligent medical aid, or any other human agency, have stayed the hand of death, it would have been done. None would avail. And the Minister who had so often been called to comfort others, is called to suffer affliction and bereavement, and now needs those sympathies and consolations he has afforded others.

Deep however the affliction, we know all is right. The loved boy was too pure for this world, and is taken from the pain, trials and temptations of this world—delivered from the evil to come, and thus transplanted in a more congenial soil.

B.

In Montgomery county, last October, Mrs. CATHARINE LAMMON, aged 112 years. She was a native of Scotland, but for the last 75 years a resident of the above named county.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.—Brig Champion from St. Thomas; Schrs. Ustaloga from Porto Rico, Olive from New York. 6.—Brigs Edward Blake from Martinique, Marcellus from St. Kitts, Frances Louisa from Barbadoes; Schrs. Ruth Thomas from Martinique, Josephine from Charleston, Heroine from St. Augustine. 7.—Schr. Geo. Klotts from Fall River, Mass. 8.—Brig Nonpareil from Trinidad. 9.—Schr. Wm. Hart from Newport. 10.—Brigs Sam'l Potter from Havana, Stephen G. Bass from New York. 11.—Brig Belle from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 17

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7¾ a 8¼	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6¾ a 7	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Business dull. Cotton has advanced, and sells at 6¾ to 7; but little coming in. Flour is lower; selling at 4½ to 5. No change in other Produce or Goods to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 11.

Country produce has not come to hand in a plentiful manner since our last report was made up, and of consequence transactions in that line have been light.

Turpentine was sold generally within the week ending last night at 1 for soft and 2 for hard, the prices named by us on the 4th. We did hear that some lots brought 1 05 and 2 07; the late arrivals have not been large. The distillers hold Spirits Turpentine at 60 cts.; no recent sales heard of.

Tar is steady at 1 65; at this rate sales to a fair extent.

We did not hear upon inquiry yesterday of any sales of Timber for three or four days; our quotations are therefore unchanged.

The dullness in Lumber continues; one raft of Wide boards sold at 7, and one of scantling at 6. Staves, R. O., dressed, have been sold at 8 and 10 dls.

Shingles are lower still; some have brought but 1½; other lots 1¾ and 2.

500 bbls. Northern potatoes sold at 2 dls.

No Corn afloat.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—March 10.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6¾ to 7¼. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, the Cotton market is firm, with a brisk demand. Transactions about 1000 bales a day.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8½. N. C. Corn 64 to 74. Bacon 6 to 7½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,362,128 bales, against 1,710,028 last year.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMillan

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, at their OLD STAND next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, an entire

New Stock of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Viz: Sup. blue, black, and olive brown Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; super Satin and Cassimere Vestings; Drap-d'Ete; Fariston and Muslin Ginghams; printed and Organdy Muslins; shaded Bareges and Ombra Bareges; black and colored Silks; Book and Swiss Muslins; Jaconet and Cambrics; black and blue-black Crape; black and fancy Alpaca Lustre; Lace and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Corded and Muslin Skirts; Ladies' Corsets; black and colored Cambrics; Italian Cravats and Scarfs; Irish Linen; Brown Holland and Silesias; brown and bleached Shirtings; Lawns and Cotton Diaper; Linen and Cotton Checks for Coats and Pants; Brown Linen and Pongee Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric ditto; Silk and Cotton Hose and ½ Hose; Ladies' super Kid Gloves and Mits; Gentlemen's white and colored Kid Gloves; Florence Braid, Lace, and Tuscan Bonnets; Fringes and Ribbons; Children's Leghorn and Gypsey Hats; Beaver, Leghorn, Palm leaf, and Panama Hats. Also, a great variety of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; with a great many other Goods, too tedious to mention. As the above Stock is entirely new, it is well worthy the attention of country Merchants to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods will be sold low for Cash.

March 17, 1846. 2-6w

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20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron (assorted sizes,)
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins', Turpentine, and Chopping Axes,
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 16, 1846. 2-tf

Agency Cape Fear Steam Boat Company,
March 11, 1846.

THE CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY, having thoroughly placed in order the favorite Steamer, Cotton Plant, and being now building Lighters of the most approved style, peculiarly adapted to the low stages of the River, are prepared to give despatch to Goods to Fayetteville, and the interior, on the *most favorable terms*. The keel of a new Steamer has been laid, which will soon be completed, of such light draught of water, *as to suit all stages of the River*, and which in lightness of draught, WILL NEVER BE SURPASSED.

Goods will be received, and forwarded promptly, through Wilmington, *free of all charges for Storage, Drayage, Wharfage and Commissions*; and will be attended to at Fayetteville, *free of Commission*. Goods can be stored there up town or at the river, as shippers may desire.

The Cape Fear Steam Boat Company *are determined to carry Goods on as favorable terms as any other Company*; and from the long experience of their Agents at Wilmington and Fayetteville, have no doubt of giving their friends entire satisfaction.

☞ Letters addressed to the Agents, at either Fayetteville or Wilmington, will meet with prompt attention.

E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent at Fayetteville.
ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Agent at Wilmington.

2-3w

COLOGNE WATER.

OF superior quality, for sale by the gallon, quart, or bottle, by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

March 17. 2-tf

Last Call!!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle, or they will find their Accounts in an officer's hands, for collection.

E. BISHOP.

March 17, 1846. 2-4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

Wilmington, March 13, 1846. 2-3w

LANDS FOR SALE.

1100 and 1200 Acres on Black River and on Black Mingo, Cumberland county, N. C.

TO be sold in Fayetteville, before the Court House, on the 1st Monday in May next, over ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES on Black River, below Sauly's Falls—the remotest point probably not more than three miles from good landings on the Cape Fear, and a level way.

ALSO, more than 800 acres on Black Mingo, about eight miles from the landing below Sauley's Falls.

These lands are all in forest, and chiefly valuable for Turpentine and Tar, with some fine timber. The former tract has a capital winter range for cattle; the latter a more productive soil. A re-survey will soon be made.

Persons desiring to buy are referred to Thomas Johnson, Esq. near Averasboro', who will shew said lands. For further information as to title, &c., apply to Mr. George Shepherd of Fayetteville.

Terms will be declared on day of sale.

ROBERT G. EDWARDS,
Attorney for the heirs of R. H. & M. C. Draughon.

March 14, 1846. 2-ts.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

☞ The Wild Cherry tree will soon become the emblem of health. Its triumph over Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, and Liver Complaint, is now complete. It cures those diseases when all other remedies fail. Clergymen, physicians and editors commend it as the best remedy ever before known. Dr. Skillman, of Roundbrook, N. J., uses the Balsam in his practice for all lung and liver affections, when too obstinate to yield to other remedies. Dr. Hoffman, Huntingdon, Pa. cured a child of Paul Schweeble of Asthma with it, after he declared he could do no more with his medicine, and the child must die. Thomas Read, Esq., merchant, and Dr. Hoffman, both certify to this astonishing cure. A. Williams, Esq., Counsellor at Law, 58 William st. was cured of the Asthma of twenty-four years standing by only one bottle of the Balsam. Hundreds have been restored to perfect health by this Balsam, after the last ray of hope from other medicines had fled. We publish facts only—we state only true cures, and have no occasion to bolster up this medicine by the customary array of forged certificates.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Angus Shaw and Malcom Shaw *vs.* John B. Kelly and Alexander McCaskill.

In Equity—Original Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McCaskill, one of the Defendants in the above cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said Alexander McCaskill to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Samuel C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 60.] 2-6w

POETRY.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TO MISS E. OF R.

I met thee not in Fashion's hall, nor in the giddy dance,
Where beauty wears her brightest smile in every passing glance;
But in that calm and holy spot, the Sanctuary where
The voice goes up in blended praise, in deep and fervent Prayer.
And as thy full upraised eye upon the Star of [illegible]
[illegible] in all its purity like some bright [illegible] in Heaven.
[illegible] my heart to thee, fair girl, as on that [illegible]
[illegible] how pure a heart beat in [illegible] breast below.
[illegible]
[illegible] as thou wert beautiful, as Nature [illegible]
[illegible] to gild with rainbow hues the [illegible] days.
[illegible] for every melting [illegible]
[illegible] such notes we long [illegible]
[illegible] own soft [illegible]
[illegible] Angels sing from out [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] yearning heart still beats [illegible]
[illegible] beautiful—O! would thou [illegible]

O.

To Northern and Western Merchants.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar WAREHOUSE.

No. 17 South 4th St. Philadelphia.

[illegible] & WOODWARD, successors to [illegible] Woodward & Co., invite the attention [illegible] TOBACCO. Also, 500,000 Havana [illegible] CIGARS, [illegible] Regalias, Casadoras, [illegible] Principes, &c. [illegible] Smoking Tobacco [illegible] Cigar Cases, [illegible]

[illegible] 95-2m

---

40 [illegible] Port WINE, [illegible]

J. D. WILLIAMS.

[illegible] 94-tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

[illegible]

	Cumberland.
	Jones.
	Craven.
	Carteret.
	Robeson.
	Richmond.
	Anson.
	Catawba.
	Chatham.
	Wake.
	Johnston.

[illegible]

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

[illegible] Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS [illegible] Thomastown LIME. [illegible] Window GLASS, [illegible] assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye [illegible]

B. ROSE & SON.

[illegible] 93-tf

Fair Notice.

ALL [illegible] indebted to the Estate of John [illegible] by Note or Book Account, [illegible] immediate payment [illegible]

D. B. [illegible] Adm'r.

[illegible] tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64-tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

5 HALF PIPES pure FRENCH BRANDY,
[illegible] pure Holland Gin,
[illegible] Sunny Madeira Wine,
[illegible] ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec 11, 1845. 89-tf

---

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ODD FELLOWS' *Female School.*

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendence of Mrs. Julia M. Briggs, a Lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $[illegible] per quarter, and [illegible] cents additional for contingencies, payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots adjoining Mr. Ray's new Book Store. The lot which is about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT which will be sold at the landing at moderate prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22. 90-tf

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP

Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,

No. 104 Market Street,

NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street [illegible] assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES [illegible] lowest [illegible] prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, for [illegible] 35 cents. [illegible]

Other goods in proportion. [illegible]

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 93-4w

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, [illegible] Tanners' Oil.

For sale by H. BRANSON.

Jan. 17, 1846. 93-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE [illegible] AGENCY [illegible] place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire [illegible] in the Town of North Carolina [illegible] on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications [illegible] description of the property to be covered [illegible]

The Capital of this Company is $[illegible] [illegible] payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75-tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 15 Wall Street.

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be at fair rate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Pabor,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Bargoyne.
J. H. Snyder,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd's" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandize, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

NEGRO SALE.

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92-tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92-tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern styles.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 92-tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his friends to [illegible] and the public generally, to visit his new establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found at the southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all who may want any thing in his line to give him a call. I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement [illegible] Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

[illegible]

We have a good assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE. CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

[illegible] LOW [illegible]

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. [illegible]

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE [illegible] The following are the [illegible]

[illegible]

H. McLAURIN.

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 [illegible] CHEESE [illegible]

J. B. & J. MARTINE.

[illegible] 84-tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of [illegible] Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and diseases of [illegible] 25 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious [illegible]

The above Pills were [illegible] only by Dr. John Beckwith, [illegible] of Raleigh, N. C.

[illegible]

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 1. 83-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

[illegible]

DR BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand of persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name; all having the same origin in every person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "vital blood;" of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alfred Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Jan. 26, 1846. 95-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 21, 1845. 95-tf

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do; Brown Holland and Linen Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 5-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lambs Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Sand colour Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, Rio and Java; green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; [illegible] Starch; Nutmegs; Shellac; Litharge; [illegible]; Lamp black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8x10, 10x12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the [illegible] Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and [illegible] for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the [illegible] of all arrears of Pension, and [illegible] From past experience, he flatters [illegible] to give general satisfaction.

[illegible] furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie Street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

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3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92-3m]

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Thomas Powell *vs.* Betsey Powell, Polly Parker, Gilbert Bramble and wife Becky, William Bullard and wife Suckey, Ambrose Bullard, and Daniel Powell.

Petition for division of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, Polly Parker and Daniel Powell, do not reside within the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, and answer, plead, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

1,00]

WM. MILLICAN, Clerk.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75-tf

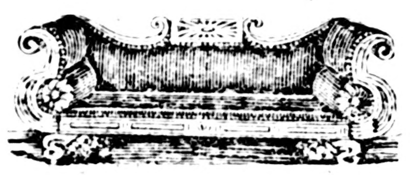
Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $200,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.



J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and birdseye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS or the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75-tf

SMITH & GAUSE,

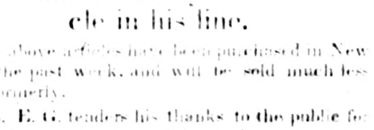
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial. ☜

A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.

Dec. 23. 90-tf

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 20 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

NEW

Fashionable Goods.

H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Assurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$1 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 61
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 36	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 61	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., to the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, in the Avery Buildings, to which place he invites his friends and customers.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

February 14. 98-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845. 91-tf

WHOLESALE

HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,

No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture **HATS** of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

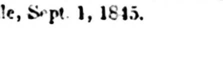
Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Marble Factory



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED of the growth of 1845, for sale by the ounce, quart, or paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 2. 150tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.

H. LEETE.

Jan. 27, 1846. 95tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have this day received a general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

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30 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, superior, for sale very low, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9. 96tf

Dr. Turner's Pills,

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily, and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust, experience and observation are the kind of security which a knowledge of it has been predicated. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "puff" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind, but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once the Queen [illegible] the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is necessary. He would advise that no other means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. [illegible] are the never failing consequence of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely sensitive, a slight nausea, [illegible] effect. [illegible] They are entirely harmless, and by [illegible] directions may be used by any one [illegible] without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's, or at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Exeter Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

John Pratt, Alex'r S. McAlpin, and others,
vs.
William Pratt, Hiram Pratt, Daniel Short and wife Nancy, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, and Sarah Brooks.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Pratt, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, are not residents of this State, It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. $3 00.] 97-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Ananias Robinson *vs.* Elijah Dunn.
Justice's Execution.—Sheriff's Levy on Land.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, &c. *vs.* same.
Justice's Execution, and Sheriff's Levy on Land.

IN the above cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levy had been served on him before he left this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his lands—on the waters of Dyson Creek,—so that he may appear at the next term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday of April next, and shew cause why the said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs, otherwise an order of sale of the same will be made, and the Lands sold.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday of January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $4 00.] 97-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

James Moore, Ex'r, *vs.* Jane Moore, Thomas D. Moore, James King, (Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd,) John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet D. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered by this Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Sampson, at Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and show cause why the last Will and Testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final Probate.

Witness, T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

1500]

T. I. FAISON, Clerk.